Edith Berkman is in the Tenth Day of Her Hunger Strike! More Resolutions and Demonstrations to Demand Her Release!

VOTE COMMUNIST FOR

1. Unemployment and Social Insurance at the expense of the state and employers.
2. Against Hoover's wage-cutting policy.
3. Emergency relief for the poor farmers without restrictions by the government and banks; exemption of poor farmers from taxes, and from forced collection of rents or debts.

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

VOTE COMMUNIST FOR

4. Equal rights for the Negroes and self-determination for the Black Belt.
5. Against capitalist terror; against all forms of suppression of the political rights of workers.
6. Against imperialist war; for the defense of the Chinese people and of the Soviet Union.

Vol. IX, No. 117 — Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879 — NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1932 — CITY EDITION — Price 3 Cents

JAPAN WILL ATTACK SOVIET UNION IN LESS THAN EIGHT WEEKS, SAY REPORTS FROM PEIPING, TOKYO

Terrorist Preparations in Japan for War on the USSR

TERRORIST PREPARATIONS IN JAPAN FOR WAR ON THE SOVIET UNION.

Fascist murders and open terrorism on an unheard of scale in Japan mark the drive of the military party of Japanese imperialism for invasion of the Soviet Union through Manchuria.

The difference within the ruling class of Japan as to war on the Soviet Union relate only to the time, and tactics of the military campaign against the Chinese people and the Soviet Union.

The Tokio correspondent of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle predicts war on the Soviet Union within two months. It may begin in two days!

The entire capitalist press is united in the view that the murderous terror in Tokio carried out by army and navy officers **is the prelude to war on the Soviet Union.**

Huge Japanese troop shipments into Manchuria are of daily occurrence.

The Japanese imperialist forces now in Manchuria continue to drive toward the Soviet frontiers.

Naval mobilization is being hurried in the vicinty of Vladivostok.

Stop the shipment of al war munitions and raw materials to Japan!

Boycott all shipments of every kind of goods to Japan!

Organize the most militant demonstrations before the Japanese consulates and embassies! Force the expulsions of all Japanese diplomats and trade representatives from the United States!

Organize strikes in every factory making war munitions!

Raise the question of the defense of the Soviet Union in every factory and shop. Raise this question in every union, every workers' fraternal and benefit society!

Organize protest meetings against imperialist war!

Show to American workers that American imperialism which starves millions of unemployed workers and cuts the wages of those still working, is a leading force in the organization of the imperialist war against the Soviet Union and the Chinese people's heroic struggle for liberation!

Expose the lie that war on the Soviet Union will bring "prosperity!"

Fight and defeat the war program and the support given to Japanese imperialism as the spearhead of the war drive on the Soviet Union by Wall St. Hoover government!

Show by the fighting might of the American working class that it refuses war jobs bought with the blood of the revolutionary workers and peasants of the Soviet Union and of China!

Smash the war drive!

Defend by every means the fatherland of the world's working class—the Soviet Union! Defend the anti-imperialist revolution of the Chinese workers and peasants!

Make every factory a fortress against imperialist war and an unbeatable center of resistance to imperialist war on the Soviet Union!

Win Elco Shoe Strike; Raise Lasters' Wage; Recognition

Encourages Andrew Geller and Paris Strikers, I. Miller Strikers Enthusiastic

NEW YORK.—The Elco Shoe Co. strike has been won, under the leadership of the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union of the Trade Union Unity League.

After a three weeks' strike, the firm was forced to call the shop committee to negotiate for a settlement.

Lasters Get Raise

The terms of the settlement are: recognition of the shop committee, no discharge, no discrimination, equal division of work, committee to decide on the matter of damaged shoes, all prices to be settled by the price committee, the lasters to receive 2c extra on a pair for shoes with tips, three out of the 5 discharged workers go back to work immediately, the other two to apply as new help.

The strikers, as well as the Union considered the terms of the settlement for two days before a decision was arrived at. The Union weighed and measured the points in the settlement. When the final agreement was made, it was clear that the question of organization was the main issue around which the fight centered. On this point the workers won. They have a right to belong to the Union, collect dues and meet outside the factory.

Organize Shop

The strike committee disolved after the settlement, and a shop committee and general shop chairman were elected.

When the news was received in the other striking shops, there was great enthusiasm. The workers see in this settlement, the power of the Union, its ability not only to lead the workers in struggle, but also to lead them back organized into the shops after the struggle.

The settlement of this strike has greatly strengthened the situation at Andrew Geller, and Paris Shoe shops. Developments are expected there very soon as a result.

The I. Miller strike is in best shape. Developments are expected in the cutting department. The firm's promise to some scabs that many workers would come back to work on Monday, exploded yesterday like an empty bubble. The crew is solid. Today the workers will be treated to a movie, and special entertainment arranged by the WIR, and its cultural department. Special mobilization is being made for mass picketing in the morning, at noon, and in the evening.

ELEVATOR MEN STRIKE

NEW YORK.—A maintenance workers' strike was declared yesterday at an apartment house located at 1695 Grand Ave. following the firing of two elevator operators. The strike is led by the Building Maintenance Workers' Union. All the tenants of the house have signed a petition demanding that the workers be reinstated.

Boston Workers Shout for Berkman's Release

U. S. Commissioner Tillinghast Personally In Charge of Kidnapping from Hospital

BOSTON, Mass., May 16.—While workers' demonstrations demand her release, Edith Berkman lies in central New England Sanitarium in Rutland, Mass., weakened but determined to carry on her hunger strike until she is set free.

This is the ninth day of Edith Berkman's hunger strike. **Unless the workers by mass demonstration, by sending hundreds of sharp resolutions to Secretary of Labor Doak, and to U. S. Commissioner** of Immigration Tillinghast of East Boston Immigration Station, force her release, she will be killed in her hospital jail, either through hunger or by the tuberculosis which she got from her long imprisonment. Don't let this heroic leader of the Lawrence strike die a martyr! Demonstrate hold meeting, adopt resolutions demanding her release, send them by telegraph! A wave of mass demonstrations throughout the country is needed.

Berkman was removed from Massachusetts Memorial Hospital at 1 p. m. Saturday afternoon, in the custody of Mrs. Anna Tillinghast, Commissioner of Immigration. A score of plain clothes men-and uniformed police were on hand when she was taken out. For over 24 hours, the authorities succeeded in hiding her. Dr. Henry Pollack, superintendent of Massachusetts Memorial Hospital refused to say where she was taken. He had been very free with threats to send her to an insane asylum or psychopathic ward if her hunger strike continued, so Boston workers immediately began a search of al such institutions.

Attorney A. J. Isserman, who came to Boston on behalf of the National Committee for Defense of the Foreign Born, went to see Commssioner Tillinghast. She sent her husband to talk to Isserman. All information as to where she was was refused, but Mr. Tillinghast let out the reasons for the kidnapping of Edith Berkman. They are:

1. To keep her away from any contact with the workers whatsoever, and to isolate her, with the idea of breaking down her spirit, and forcing her to end the hunger strike.
2. To prevent any demonstrations or mobilization of the masses.
3. To facilitate a speedy carrying out of the order to deport her to Poland, if the decision of the Circuit Court now in session is against her.

It is intimated that the decision will be handed down in a few days that it will be against Berkman, and that a visa from the Polish government has already been secured. If she is sent to Pilsudski's Poland, she may be shot.

Sunday afternoon searching parties located Edith Berkman in Central New England Sanitarium at Rutland. The hospital staff there admits they have her. No one has been allowed to see her yet.

First Aluminum Producing Plant in Soviet Russia Opens

MOSCOW.—A guarantee that the Soviet Union would soon be independent of foreign aluminum producers was given today with the opening of the first Soviet Aluminum Plant at Volkhov, near Leningrad.

The plant is an important step forward in the fulfillment of the Five Year Plan in four years.

The opening of the plant was hailed with enthusiastic predictions of its success and it was declared that at the end of the second Five Year Plan, it would be producing 200,000 tons of aluminum annually. This would be equal to about three quarters of the present world production.

The first complete report on industries throughout the Soviet Union in April emphasized the gigantic forward strides in the fulfillment of the Five Year Plan despite a number of serious shortcomings.

Production of iron was substantially increased although it is somewhat below schedule. The oil, coal and steel output, though outstripping the declining production of these commodities in the capitalist countries, fell somewhat below the figure for March.

The Soviet government has recently made every effort to increase efficiency in these industries and to bring their organization up to schedule. The leadership in these industries has been severely criticized and changes are being made in order to improve the quality and quantity of the products so as to speed up the completion of the Five Year Plan.

Endicott Johnson Calls for Troops As 800 Strikers Meet

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., May 16.—Over eight hundred Endicott Johnson workers packed the Lithuanian Hall here this afternoon with scores more gathering outside pledging unanimous support for a monster solidarity mobilization against the lock-out at the Victory plant Monday morning. This is the zero hour in the opening of a general struggle throughout all the plants against wage cuts and the lock-out. Mass resentment and joint action of thousands of Endicott Johnson shoe workers is on foot against the ten to twenty per cent cut and the lock-out of seven hundred in the Victory plant.

The company issued a statement today which both called for one company of state troopers and the mobilization of the police and fire departments and tried to break the solidarity of the workers.

The statement reads: "The Company will gladly take back every workers who desires to return."

In the meantime the workers in the other plants are forced to sign new yellow dog contracts pledging them to continue to work.

Leon R. Wilson, the spokesman of the Victory workers issued a further compromise offer for the acceptance of a partial cut. He will make a statement Monday morning at the factory gate mass meeting. Rank and File preparatory meetings among the rest of the Victory plant workers as well as throughout the factory are being held to stress the demand of: "No Wage Cut and No Lockout." An Endicott Johnson workers who was chairman at today's meeting and the speakers Gertrude Welsh and Sam Zieball of the Shoe Workers Industrial Union stressed amidst great enthusiasm the splendid example of the unprecedented events o f last Thursday when seven hundred Victory plant workers paraded through the streets of Johnson iCty invaded other Endicott Johnson plants, shut off the power and enrolled thousands of other workers in a militant parade carrying banners and protesting the cut and lockout.

Company officials and the police were overwhelmed by the force of the enraged workers. The company directors fearing a general strike immediately notified the majority of the workers in the Endicott plant not to report until Tuesday. Solidarity action against the wage cut and the lockout are popular slogans throughout the tri-cities.

Fascist Reign of Terror Aims to Speed War Plans

BROOKLYN EAGLE CORRESPONDENT REPORTS CONSTANT MOVEMENT OF TROOPS TO MANCHURIA FOR USE AGAINST SOVIET UNION

UNNAMED PEIPING CONSUL PREDICTS JAPANESE ATTACK AGAINST THE U.S.S.R. WITHIN THE NEXT TWO MONTHS

The present terroristic campaign of the Japanese militarists, aiming toward the establishing of an open fascist dictatorship in Japan, is designed to start war against the Soviet Union within the next two months.

This statement was made by a member of the Consular Corps at Peiping, in a message to his Legation, according to the Daily Mail correspondent in that city, a United Press dispatch from London reports. The same statement was made in a dispatch to the Brooklyn Eagle from its Tokio correspondent.

The dispatch to the Brooklyn Eagle from its Tokio correspondent, Alfred E. Piers, admits that the fascist action points "with more definite ominousness" to an early attack against the Soviet Union. The Brooklyn Eagle prints the dispatch with the significant headlines

"RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR SEEN IN TWO MONTHS; SECOND PREMIER SLAIN

"Eagle Correspondent Tells of Troops Going Daily to Manchuria, Set for Soviet Attack—to Resist U. S. on Nine Power Pact."

The dispatch reports feverish military activities in Japan, with crowded troop trains leaving cities daily—"going somewhere." Railway platforms in Japan, it says, are taking on the appearance "so familiar to those who were in any of the major countries sending troops to 'somewhere in France' in 1914-1918.' It says further:

"Many Japanese here believe that two months will see a major clash with Russia. Others think more than this time will ensure, but that the clash is inevitable.

"Japan will not wait till Russia has improved her industrial position, by means of her Five-Year Plan, however much that may come up to the original expectations.

"The Japanese argue that it would be foolish to wait if the object is to dispose of Russia, this time for good, as a major factor in the affairs of the Far East. These also think that the time today is such that Japan can never hope for again, with every nation engrossed in its own affairs and, perhaps, with the exception of Japan, war-weary, because most know the hell that modern war means—the Japanese yet do not."

The dispatch confirms the reports of a few days ago that Japan is concentrating an army in Korea, in addition to the Japanese armies already advancing in Manchuria toward the Soviet frontiers. It tells of growing attacks on revolutionary Japanese workers and peasants, who are resisting the war plans of the ruling class. It says:

"Alleged Communists here are being arrested right and left and a ban was imposed on publication of such news."

The dispatch further reports that the Japanese War Minister, Araki, is stumping the country in an attempt to incite war sentiment against the Soviet Union.

"Today the War Minister is stumping the country, talking about 'our sacred mission' in Manchuria and Japan's determination to prevent the Soviet from depriving Japan of her right to 'make Manchuria a Paradise.' The papers are echoing and re-echoing the same thing."

The Soviet Union has maintained a policy of strict neutrality in regard to the Japanese aggressions in Manchuria, but, as the Daily Worker has pointed out and the dispatch admits, the Japanese militarists are determined to carry through their adventure:

". . . One can guess at the next objective of the militarists who feel that they have to go with the adventure; that they have gone too far to turn back, even if, as I think, they have begun to realize that they have bitten off more than they can chew."

Radek Exposes Sham Peace Gestures of Japanese; Offers Soviet Non-Agression Pact

Writing in the Soviet newspaper, "Izvestia," Karl Radek calls the bluff of the Japanese militarists who are using peace phrases to cover up their growing war moves against the Soviet Union. He calls upon the Japanese to sign a non-aggression pact with the Soviet Union as a guarantee of their "good fath." Such a pact was offered several months ago by the Soviet Union and bluntly turned down by the Japanese government.

Radek writes that the Soviet Union is pleased by the recent expressions of a friendly attitude by the Japanese Foreign Office, but that this in view of events in Manchuria can not be considered as sufficient proof of Japan's peaceable intentions. Radek sumed up some of the events in Manchuria as folows:

First—Japanese forces invading Manchuria have approached the Soviet frontiers.

Second—They reckon little with the economic interests of the Soviet Union in the Chinese Eastern Railway (owned by the Soviet Union and jointly operated by China and the Soviet Union.)

Third—The Japanese government has failed to accept the Soviet invitation to create a diplomatic instrument to facilitate a peaceable solution of the disputed questions."

In his third point, Radek clearly refers to the Fisheries and other disputes raised by the Japanese Government in its attempt to mobilize the Japanese people for war against the Soviet Union.

Smash the illusions of the pacifists in the struggle against war. Learn to struggle in the revolutionary way against war. Read "Revo-Versus Pacifism," by A. Bittelman, five cents.

Berlin Socialist Police Bar Address by Mrs. Wright, Mother of 2 Scottsboro Boys

(*By Cable to Daily Worker*)

BERLIN, May 16.—The revolutionary workers of Berlin are making a flaming protest against the decree of the socialist police officials forbidding Mrs. Ada Wright the right to speak in Berlin, or to even attend the huge protest meeting arranged in her honor and for the defense of the nine innocent Scottsboro Negro boys, facing legal lynching in Alabama. Mrs. Wright is the mother of Andy and Roy Wright, two of the boys.

Thousands of workers gathered last Thursday night in the Freidrichshain Hall to hear the Scottsboro mother. When told that the "socialist" authorities, at the behest of the American government, had prohibited Mrs. Wright from even appearing at the meeting, the workers were furious. Mrs. Wright had sent a rousing message to the assemblage. As soon as this was read and received with thunderous cheers by the workers, the police launched a vicious attack on the meeting, clubbing the workers and breaking up the assemblage.

Workers Everywhere Rush Funds to Save Berkman's Life!

To carry on the fight to save the life of Edith Berkman and force the U. S. Immigration authorities to release this militant leader of the working class, funds are badly needed. Rush donations by wire to the Edith Berkman Committee, 799 Broadway, Room 410, New York City.

STOP THE SHIPMENTS OF ARMS AND MUNITIONS TO JAPAN!

Big Communist Vote Recorded in Los Angeles and Long Branch

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 16.—The Communist candidate, Edward A. Sandler, got 1,425 votes, according to official figures announced last week. The election was held May 3, and was for the recall of Mayor Porter, charged with misconduct in office. Porter saved himself by a slim majority, on the straight "Yes" and "No" vote to recall him. Ten candidates, including Porter and Sandler, ran for mayor, at the same time, that being the way Los Angeles conducts a recall campaign. The local press concealed the fact that Sandler was running on the Communist ticket, and the various other candidates had hundreds of thousands of leaflets, etc. Busick, the socialist candidate got 2,419 votes.

* * *

186 Votes in Long Branch

LONG BRANCH, N. J., May 16.—For the first time the Communist Party had candidates in a city election here. The elections for city commissioners were held May 10, five to be elected and with 31 candidates in the field. The three Communists were S. Davis, J. Mazza and W. Rich. The Communist vote was 186 high. Last year in all Manmouth County, in which Long Beach is situated, the Communist vote was 28.

Long Branch has a silk mill and a couple of shirt factories. Workers labor in gardens, digging ditches and on bulkheads. Negroes are not permitted to work in the shops, and are Jim Crowed in the city, on the beach, and in schools. More than 1,000 are unemployed, with little relief, and discrimination against Negro jobless.

Election issues aside from the above were the decision of the commissioners to give $338,663 out of a budget of $778,000 to the bankers for payment on city debt. The Communists demanded this sum be used for unemployment relief.

Long Branch is a Ku Klux Klan center. Last year the Communist Party conducted a fight for the right to speak, in which workers were arrested, beaten, tear gassed, etc. by police. Some were arrested and the cases are still pending in court.

200 Intellectuals Protest Against U. S. Gov't Aid to Japanese Attack on China

Ministers and representatives of the motion picture industry, writers, lawyers and artists are among the two hundred signers of a protest against the Japanese invasion of China and American aid to it, it was announced today by the Anti-Imperialist League of the United States and the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners.

The protestors, who represent states as widely separated as New York and California, treat "the war in China as being not only as against that country, but also against the Soviet Union." They charge that Japan is acting as "the forerunner of financiers and capitalists of France, Italy, Great Britain and the United States."

To support these contentions the protest cites "the movement of English, French, Italian and American troops into China" and "news dispatches announcing the Japanese offensive against the Soviet Union for the spring."

The protest, copies of which the being sent to the Japanese Ambassador in the United States and to Congressmen, calls for the immediate removal of American and Japanese troops and naval forces from Chinese territory and waters.

Among the signers are: Theodore Dreiser, Arthur Caesar, motion picture director; Arthur Garfield Hays, liberal lawyer; Rev. John L. Hady, Philadelphia, minister; Waldo Frank, Sherwood Anderson, Jim Tully and Charles Yale Harrison, author.

The statement in full follows:

"For many years China has been at the mercy of every imperialist nation and of Chinese war lords. They, paid and encouraged by the United States, England, pre-war Germany and Japan, have aided in the impoverishment, degradation and unspeakable exploitation of Chinese workers and peasants. Now, Japanese armies have boldly penetrated China itself. They have set up a dummy state, roughly comprising the territory of Manchuria, but with its borders, according to press reports, purposely left indefinite on the side that faces the Soviet Union. The whole war in China we regard as one of conquest and malappropriation. It has been distinguished by brutality and terror against the Chinese poor. It has been accompanied by the slaughter of women and children, the burning of homes and the destruction of the entire workers' quarter of the city of Shanghai. But, above all, we regard the war in China not only as being against that country, but also against the Soviet Union; and we see it as a movement undertaken not by Japan alone, but by Japan as the forerunner of the financiers and capitalists of France, Italy, Great Britain and the United States, of every country with imperialist aims. It was financial aid of the type already given by American capitalists to Japan that involved this country in the last European war.

"We do not make our deductions alone from the significantly vague borders of the "new Manchurian State," nor from the seizure of Harbin and the massing of troops against the Soviet border, nor even only from the reputed secret Anglo-French treaty for the division of South Russia into spheres of influence (though this latetr is vouched for by no less an authority than the British statesman, Winston Churchill).

"We are conscious, beside all this, of the movement of English, Italian, French and American troops into China; of news dispatches actually sent from Tokio and the affected areas in China predictind—even announcing—a Japanese offensive against the Soviet Union for the spring. We know, too, that even while monotonously ineffectual peace moves are undertaken by the government of the United States, American financiers and manufacturers are profiting from the sale of war supplies to Japan.

"As this statement is written, the newspapers carry the suggestion that a truce may be concluded between Chinese and Japanese forces. This, we recognize, is in part the result of stubborn resistance made by the Chinese against the Japanese. An analysis of the reported terms of the armistice and of other news from the war areas, however, leads us to believe that more may be behind this latest move than appears on the surface. In the first place, so far as we can determine, peace, if it is concluded, is to be with the reactionary Nanking government. Apparently it does not at all effect the Chinese workers' troops. Then, news, which comes simultaneously with that of a possible peace, informs us that "Chinese leaders are negotiating a huge loan with American interests" and that "one of the largest makers of airplanes in the United States is negotiating for the sale of aviation equipment both to China and Japan."

"These things give us the right, at the very least, to wonder if Chinese warlords, who before this have acted in behalf of the imperialist powers, are not now again preparing to co-operate with them in an attack on the radicalized workers of China and on the Soviet Union.

"We feel that a war, which may engulf the whole world can be avoided only by the concerted action of the people of the nations whose imperialist purposes in China might lead them into the conflict. Therefore, we call for the immediate removal of American troops and naval forces—which we regard as now serving only the interests of American imperialists in China—as well as Japanese, from Chinese territory and waters.

"Finally, we feel justified in our belief that we make this appeal not only in our names, but in the names of Americans of every classification—the workers and farmers who would in case of war be brought into the conflict to fight and die for an unjust and gredatory cause; the women who would lose husbands, sons and brothers; the writers, doctors, artists and scientists among whom we count ourselves. We urge these people and all others to join us in making our protest effective."

Theodore Dreiser	Marguerite Zorach
Floyd Dell	David Lewis
Sherwood Anderson	Phan M. Levy
Alfred Kreymborg	W. C. Curtis
John Dos Passos	Alexander Godin
Rev. J. L. Hady	Albert Stone
Prof. Robert Willson	Herman Spector
John Howard Lawson	Grace Hutchins
Jim Tully	Walt Carmon
Arthur Garfield Hays	Charlotte Todas
Arthur Caesar	Thurber Lewis
Waldo Frank	Ruth Shaw
Murray Godwin	H. E. Briggs
Dr. Henry Neumann	Horace Davis
William Rose Benet	Ralph Cheyney
Upton Sinclair	Jack Hardy
Newton Arvin	Anna Rochester
Matthew Josephson	Manuel Gomez
Malcolm Cowley	Walter Snow
George S. Counts	A. Bank
Charles R. Walker	Rae Lehr
Mary Heaton Vorse	Wm. Siegel
Jospehine Herbst	Helen Black
Michael Gold	Leon Denin
Langston Hughes	Louis Bunin
Adolph Dehn	Al. Valante
Hugo Gellert	F. Banker
Melvin P. Levy	Joe Kaplan
Ralph Preston	D. Dorenz
E. Haldeman Julius	Z. Maud
Lester Cohn	J. Burcic
Louis Browne	A. Wolfe
Nathan Asch	C. Kait
Louis Lozowick	Sol Wilson
Bernard Stern	Chas. Burroughs
P. C. Kirk	F. C. Kirk
Eric Walrond	A. L. Pollock
William Zorach	Wm. Fernandez
C. Hartley Grattan	C. Piccoli
Helen Mallory	R. Chodorow
Frances Hady	M. Spivak
Polly Boyden	F. Payne
James Rorty	S. Buchwald
Walter Wilson	W. Quirt
Adelaide Walker	M. Kamman
Granville Hicks	E. Ishigaki
Edward Dahlberg	I. Rose
Louis Colman	W. Van Beek
Sem Ornitz	Herry Freeman
Elliot E. Cohen	Harrison George
J. Harvard Lawson	Ab. Phillips
Eleanor Copenhaver	Spencer Meredith
Harold U. Faulkner	Basis Grullow
Berle Curti	Paul Lobel
Norman MacLeod	W. Hawkins
Harry Carlisle	Esther Shemitz
W. L. River	Wm. Gropper
Alexander Portoff	Marry Johnson
Allan M. Marx	Otto Soglow
Wm. Monroe Trotter	I. Klein
Bruce Crawford	Keen Wallis
Arnold Johnson	Joseph Gollomb
Lee Kuns	John Germann
Paul E. Guthrie	Joshua Kunitz
Paul M. Reid	Harold Hickerson
Richard W. Jungfer	Grade Lumpkin
Eugene B. Link	Anna Rosenberg
Thos. P. Krumpo	Liva Cinquergrana
James A. Dombrowsk	David Burliuk
James A. Dombrowsky	M. Becker
David O. Kendall	Robert Carr
John Heischler	Belle Baker
Lester Schiff	Tess Slesinger
G. Parker Weiss	M. Larkin
Willard Spence	Liston Oak
Huber A. Klemme	Michael Gold
W. H. Danne	W. Chambers
Marion Prenyear	Marie Lear
Kenneth S. Kline	Louis Berg
C. E. Opdyke	Oakley Johnson
Thos. N. Stern	Ayako Ishicaki
M. Haldeman Julius	H. B. Davis
Lydia Gibson	Lydia Nadejuna
Edgar Fraley	Ed. Rolfe
Eugene Gordon	Kenneth Nearing

What's On—

WEDNESDAY

The Alfred Levy Branch, I.L.D., will meet at 524 Vermont St., Brooklyn, at 8 p.m.

Hospital Workers will meet at 16 W. 21st St. at 8 p.m. A discussion on the new three months' plan will be held.

Won't Send Delegate to State That Keeps Mooney Imprisoned

NEW YORK. — At its regular meeting, Friday, Local 83 of the Hebrew-American Typographical Union, of the International Typographical Union, voted against sending a delegate to the International Convention of the Union held this year at Long Beach, California.

The vote was a protest against the continued imprisonment of Tom Mooney by the State of California and the recent refusal of Governor Rolph to grant Mooney's freedom. The printers declared that they would not send a delegate to any convention of their union held in California.

SYMPOSIUM WED. EVENING ON CHILD MISERY

NEW YORK. — Wide interest has been aroused in the symposium to be held at the New School for Social Research at 66 W. 12th St., on "Child Misery and starvation in the United States" and child care in the Soviet Union.

The speakers for this symposium which is being held under the auspices of the Workers International Relief include Joseph Freeman, Oakley Johnson, Mrs. Alice Withrow Fields, noted author and Max Weiss

The speakers will take up various topics in connection with the main subject. Special speakers will deal with the situation of the working class child in the United States, with the conditions of the Negro child, the child in the Soviet Union and other similar aspects of the subject.

The mask of demagogy with which the report of the White House Conference on child health and welfare is being circulated makes this symposium particularly important.

The symposium will be held this Wednesday evening at 7:30. Admission is fifty cents. Tickets for sale at the Workers Book Store, 50 E. 13th Street.

TRIES TO EVICT TENANTS TODAY

Landlord Out to Break Up Rent Strike

NEW YORK.—An attempt to halt a mass fight against the threat to evict five tenants who are on a rent strike at 3215 Holland Avenue, Bronx, was made when the Landlord's attorney reached an agreement and promised to have it signed on Sunday.

This became clear yesterday when it was announced that the tenants would be evicted during the day. Later on the marshal said they would have to move on Tuesday.

It is evident that while the attorney for the landlord was "negotiating" the agreement, the proceedings to evict these workers were being prepared.

The Williamsbridge Unemployed Council calls upon all workers of the neighborhood to help the tenants in their rent strike and to see that they are not evicted.

PATERSON CASE IN COURT TODAY

Revived on Demand of Bosses, Socialists

PATERSON, N. J., May 16.—Telb and Gershowitz, two of those arrested months ago in a fur strike here, are coming up in Paterson District Court today on a new charge—felonious assault on the nephew of Jake Harbins, the shop owner who was killed in an attack on strikers.

The case was supposed to have been dropped. But recently a meeting of business men, socialist party chiefs and leaders of the Workmen's Circle here demanded that it be revived, and this is the first step.

Workers' organizations should send protests at this new attempt to railroad to prison militant workers. Send protests to the district atorney in Paterson.

PHOTOGRAPHERS GO ON STRIKE

Fight Against 25 Per Cent Wage Cut

The workers of the Edison Jazanjian Studio, located at 724 Fifth Ave., near 57th St., struck against an additional 25 per cent wage-cut, after having had two previous cuts of 10 and 15 per cent.

This last wage-cut was attempted in a disguised form, which the photographers quickly saw. One of the owners, Mr. Kaidon, stated that in order to relieve the depression he will pay his workers with shares of the firm instead of money. That is, one week they get full salary and the next week they would get 50 per cent money and 50 per cent in "super preferred stock." Some of the workers work 48 hours for as low as $6 per week. The highest skilled worker gets as low as $15, $20 and $27 a week maximum.

The workers not only militantly rejected the offer of the bosses, but unanimously answered this proposed dirty deal with a 100 per cent organized strike.

The strikers call upon all photographers, especially those workers in the immediate neighborhood, to assist in picketing and support the strike.

WIR Calls for Artists to Help in Shoe Strike

Cultural programs for the shoe strikers are being arranged by the Cultural Department of the Workers International Relief, with the cooperation of the Workers Cultural Federation.

All workers and artists who can sing, play an instrument, draw, etc., and who are free Tuesday and Thursday afternoons, are asked to send in their names and addresses to the W.I.R. Cultural Department, 16 West 21st St., or to come to this address Mondays, Wednesdays, or Fridays, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

"The struggle against militarism must not be postponed until the moment when war breaks out. Then it will be too late. The struggle against war must be carried on now, daily, hourly."
LENIN.

2,000 PLEDGE SUPPORT TO MASS FIGHT FOR SCOTTSBORO BOYS AT HARLEM MEETING

Hear Story of Frame-up from James W. Ford, Proposed Communist Candidate for Vice-President, Eugene Gordon, Melvin B. Levy and Louise Thompson

NEW YORK.—Over two thousand persons attended the Scottsboro mass meeting and concert Sunday night at Rockland Palace, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, organized by the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners with the aid of a large number of Negro and white stage artists.

The meeting was addressed by James W. Ford, proposed Communist candidate for Vice-President of the United States, Louise Thompson, and Eugene Gordon, well-known Negro writers, Carl Hacker, of the International Labor Defense, and Melvin B. Levy, of the National Committee. Donald Henderson, professor of Economics at Columbia University, acted as chairman.

During the evening a telegram was read to the audience from Langston Hughes, Negro poet and author, expressing his solidarity with the mass fight for the release of the innocent Scottsboro Negro boys, and calling upon all workers and honest intellectuals to support that fight.

The concert program included contributions of talent by Rose McClendon, one of the stars of "Porgy," "Never No More" and other plays; Martha Graham and her dancers, Bob Lewis, member of the Group Theatre, H. J. Williams, Negro basso accompanied by Francis Mann, George Harvey of the "Porges" cast, Walter Hernandez, of "Black Birds," Taylor Gordon, tenor and author of "Born To Be" and the Hall Johnson Singers.

KNITGOODS SHOP CONFERENCE VOTES TO CALL MASS STRIKE

Demands 44-Hour Week and Ten Per Cent Wage Raise; 91 Delegates from 53 Shops

NEW YORK.—Ninety-one delegates from 53 knitgoods shops, representing about 4,000 workers, assembled at the conference Sunday in Irving Plaza and decided to organize a mass strike in the coming season for better conditions. They adopted a tentative set of demands which have been turned over for discussion to the knitgoods workers at the shop, section and mass meetings.

Thedemands are (1) 10 per cent increase in wages, (2) 20 per cent increase in wages for the lower paid workers, such as finishers, examiners, packers, floor girls and boys, (3) 44-hour week, the knitgoods trade is now working on the basis of 48 and 50 hours; (4) the right to the job, (5 abolition of sub-contracting. (6) establishment of an unemployment insurance fund, (7) recognition of shop committees and the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union.

Turnoff was chairman of the meeting. Joe Rapoport, organizer of the knitgoods department of the Industrial Union, reported on the organizational activities, showing that in the course of a short period close to 700 workers were organized. The knitgoods department has carried on a number of strikes and has won some improvements in the conditions of the workers. However, these gains were not in any way sufficent to affect the conditions in the entire trade and in order to stop the wage-cuts and secure decent conditions a mass strike is necessary.

Among the speakers was a young American girl, a striker of the Paramount Garment Co. In her simple language she told of the hunger wages for which the girls of her shop were forced to slave. The boss, she further stated, put into effect one wage-cut after another, until finally the girls went on strike and turned for aid to the Industrial Union. They are determined to win their conditions.

A delegation of knitgoods workers from Philadelphia greeted the conference.

* * *

NEW YORK.—L. Berg and Ida Barshak, two knitgoods workers, were arrested at a picketing demonstration held Monday morning at the Powell Underwear Co., 441 Blake Ave., Brooklyn, which is now on strike against wage-cuts and discharges. They are accused of throwing rotten eggs at the few scabs that made an attempt to go up to work.

The knitgoods department of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union calls on union members and sympathizers to come to a mass demonstration Wednesday morning at 7:30 in front of the shop, 441 Blake Ave., Brooklyn, to support these young girls in their fight for better conditions.

Furriers Elect Today and Tomorrow; Mass Meeting on Thursday

NEW YORK.—The elections for Trade Board, delegates to the executive council and organizers of the Fur Department of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union begin this morning at the office of the union, 131 W. 28th St. The present situation in the trade requires an able leadership that will direct the struggle of the fur workers against the wage-cuts and contracting.

All fur workers are called upon to participate in these elections.

There will be a mass meeting of all fur workers Thursday at 2 p.m. at Irving Plaza to receive a report on the so-called "Fur Workers' Convention."

Come and hear how Kaufman, McGrady and Woll unseated the duly elected delegates from New York, Toronto and Chicago and controlled the convention.

Mass Meet to Protest Polish Fascist Terror

NEW YORK. — A mass meeting will be held Thursday, May 19, at 8 p. m. in the Irving Plaza Hall, 15th Street and Irving Place to protest against the Pilsudsky terror in Poland.

Hundreds of workers and peasants are being killed in Poland, thousands are thrown in jail and tortured to death by Pilsudsky in an attempt to stem the revolutionary movement of the workers and prepare for an armed attack against the Soviet Union.

Workers are urged to attend this mass meeting and demand the release of political prisoners.

BORUCHOWITZ TO SPEAK TODAY.

NEW YORK.—J. Boruchowitz will speak at the open forum Wednesday at 1:30 at Bryant Hall, 6th Ave. and 42nd Street on the following topic: "Has the Convention of the International decided for a Real Strike in the Cloak Trade or a Fake Strike Manouever Similar to the Fake Strike of 1929?" All cloakmakers are called upon to come to this meeting.

"Siberia Patrol", New Soviet Film at Cameo Theatre

"Siberian Patrol" the third Soviet talkie to be releasedin the United States and now the current feature at the RKO Cameo, 42nd St. and Broadway, deals with an episode of the imperialist intervention in Siberia, 1918-21.

The story deals with a group of Siberian peasants, who defending their land and revolution against imperialist and white guardist intervention have captured an enemy field piece and are trying to get it through for use of the revolutionary forces. A British and white-guardist outpost blocks the regular route amidst the vast snows of the Siberian steppes.

The difficulties that this presents, the heroism of the partisans to get the gun through at all costs after their first qualms ofdoubts, leads them to push on.

They capture a British sentry while the latter thinks of his life and work as a steel worker in Great Britain. The first reaction of the peasants is to kill the British soldier. The latter is clouted and subjected to a shower of blows and curses from the peasants who see in him the imperialist enemy, who together with the white Russians have driven them from their farms, shot and outraged members of their families and wanted to restore the rule of the landlords and czarists.

One peasant however demands that they propagandize the enemy. Then follows a fine scene of characterization as the peasants try to ake the Britisher understand what they are fighting for and what their revolution means. Finally the word Lenin becomes the key to a partial understanding between them.

The peasants push on with the captured field piece. At a treacherous turn in the road it falls upon one of the partisans and crushes him beneath its weight. The silent efforts of the peasants to release their dying comrade reveals to the British soldier the heroism of the defenders of the workers and peasants' revolution. Across the river he sees the Union Jack flying in the breeze, at the foot of the hill the dead partisan receiving the last respects of his comrades. He has to make a choice. With a quick decisive motion he rips off the British insignia from his hat and directs his steps towards the partisans.

STARTING TODAY—3 DAYS ONLY!

"The Village of Sin"

A gripping story of village life in Russia—before and after the Revolution
With EMMA CESSARSKAYA, brilliant Soviet artist
Directed by OLGA PREOBRAZHANSKAYA, who produced "Cossacks of the Don"
—ADDED ATTRACTION—
W. I. R. Newsreel—Latest Scenes from the Working Class Front

ACME THEATRE
14th STREET & UNION SQUARE
15c 9 A. M. to 1 P.M. Exc. Sat. & Sun. Midnite Show Sat.

Jobless Demonstrate in Front of Jewish Aid Society in N. Y.

NEW YORK.—A mass demonstration was held yesterday morning, under the leadership of the Down Town Unemployed Council, in front of the Jewish Aid Society at Herdel and Pitkins Avenues, Brownsville.

More than 500 workers participated in the demonstration and elected a committee of 8 to present their demand to the Society.

The Committee was promised relief for all the workers outside.

The police clubbed the Secretary of the Unemployed Council and Freda Chaplan as they were on the speakers platform. Four workers were arrested. In spite of the fact that a permit had been obtained for it, the demonstration was broken up by the police.

FORCE BOSS TO GRANT DEMANDS

Laundry Toilers Score Victory

NEW YORK.—The boss of the Bronx Home Laundry, which is also called the Edison, was forced to grant the demands of the drivers, calling for an increase in wages from $5 to $10 a week.

For many months Mr. Bell, the boss of the laundry, was maneuvering and presented several schemes to the drivers. Every scheme meant a wage-cut. The drivers were terrorized and acecpted them.

Finally, the drivers, under the leadership of the union, elected a committee and on Saturday, May 14, presented their demands to the boss.

After a seven hours' conference the boss gave in. It is important to note that the boss invited Mr. Steinhorn, the president of the Racket Association, who proposed to take Hoffman, the union organizer, in the garage and "fix him up."

The Laundry Workers' Industrial Union calls upon all laundry workers to bring their grievances to the union, to form shop committees and join the union, 260 E. 138th St.

TRIAL OF HIAS STRIKER TODAY

* * *

Workers Urged to Be in Court at 10 A. M.

NEW YORK.—The striking workers of the Hias, under the leadership of the Food Workers Industrial Union, are more than ever determined to bring the fight to a successful conclusion.

This is demonstrated by their militancy in the face of the police terror and arrests.

Friday, one of the strikers arrested and framed-up on a felonious assault charge, later on changed into a charge of "disorderly conduct."

The trial of this worker, Butel, who is out on bail, will come up to Court today, at 10 a.m. All workers are urged to be present at the trial.

Yesterday an open air meeting was held in front of the Hias and hundreds of workers participated in it. A police attempt to prevent the meeting was unsuccessful.

A call to proceed to the headquarters of the Unemployed Council, was answered by many of the workers present.

SOVIET FILM "VILLAGE OF SIN" AT ACME

One of the finest examples of the moving picture art to come from Soviet Russia, "The Village of Sin," is now playing at the Acme Theatre, 14th Street and Union Square. The story, a drama of village life in old and new Russia, gives an inkling of the problems the woman has to encounter in the village to combat old ideas and superstition, and the new educational system of the Soviet regime. The picture was produced by Olga Preobrazhanskaya, who directed "Cossacks of the Don." The leading role is enacted by Emma Cessarskaya, one of foremost screen artists in the Soviet Union.

The same program will have the latest Newsreel released by W.I.R., showing scenes taken on the workingclass front.

CHEVALIER AT JEFFERSON AND FRANKLIN

Maurice Chevalier is now appearing in his latest film, "One Hour With You" at the Jefferson and Franklin Theatres. Genevive Tobin plays the chief female role in the production. Beginning Wednesday both theatres will present William Boyd and Ginger Rogers in "Carnival Boat". At the Jefferson from Wednesday to Friday will be shown an extra feature, "Beauty and the Boss," with Warren Williams and Marion Marsh. Short subjects are shown in connection with the main feature films.

Only 5 Days Left to Elect City Conference Delegates

District Committee for Communist Campaign Calls for More Signature Collections

NEW YORK.—Credentials from workers' organizations and local unions are coming in to the office of the New York District Election Campaign Committee daily. Workers' organizations are electing their representatives to the City Conference, which will elect delegates to the National Nominating Convention in Chicago. This City Conference will be in Manhattan Lyceum, May 22, and will start at 11 a.m.

The District Election Campaign Committee points out that to get out a large number of workers' representatives at this conference, to plan the Communist Election Campaign here and to give a broad base for the selection of national delegates, all workers' organizations in the city should hurry to elect their representatives to the City Conference and send in copies of their credentials to Room 505, 50 E. 13th St., New York City. Delegates should be elected by shop groups and by shop committees and by minorities in the old unions who stand for the points in the Communist election program. Union locals and all kinds of workers' organizations should send delegates.

The City Conference, says the District Committee, must show the present bosses' corrupt government that the workers of New York City are determined to select and vote for their own candidates—are determined to do everything in their power to elect people to represent them.

This conference must expose Jimmy Walker's slogan for beer as a hypocritical gesture with which he hopes to divert the attention of the workers of the city from the real issue, that of Unemployment Insurance.

Collect Signatures.

The collection of signatures to place the working-class leaders on the election ballot has been going on for two weeks. The placing on the ballot of these Communist Party candidates means enabling the workers of the United States to cast their vote for the only Party that is really leading the workers of this country in a struggle for Unemployment Insurance and for higher wages—the Communist Party. To place the Communist Party on the ballot means to continue with even greater intensity the struggle against the exploitation of the workers by the boss class.

To do this requires the participation of every sympathetic worker. The committee says: "If you have not yet volunteered for this work YOU SHOULD DO SO IMMEDIATELY! We cannot affor dto wait until the last minute with this work, but we must do our utmost to collect these signatures in the shortest possible time. The boss class will do everything in its power to keep the workers' Party off the ballot. We workers must make this impossible. Report without further delay to the Election Campaign center in your neighborhood. These centers are open every night and all day Sunday."

CALL FOR MASS MOBILIZATION OF ALL F. S. U. MEMBERS IN FIGHT AGAINST WAR

Huge Mass General Membership Meeting Wednesday Night at Irving Plaza

NEW YORK. — Realizing the imminent danger of an armed attack upon the Soviet Union, the more than 5000 members of the Friends of the Soviet Union, will assemble in a huge mass general membership meeting, Wednesday, May 18, at 8 p. m., at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place.

The leadership of the Friends of the Soviet Union consider this meeting of vital necessity in view of the immediate danger of armed intervention against the U. S. S. R.

That they are not alone in seeing a war upon the horizon is attested by the following dispatch from the Chicago "Daily News":

"The withdrawal of Japanese troops from Shanghai and the dispatch of a new army in Manchuria is interpreted in China as the first move in a war between Japan and the Soviet Union. Competent observers such as the Daily News correspondent in Peiping are convinced that the long expected conflict is near."

And, further, this report from the Whaley-Eaton service to its clients under a Washington date line of May 7th:

"In military circles the opinion is expressed that Japan, within the next few weeks will attack Russia in Manchuria."

The Friends of the Soviet Union, now engaged in an intensive campaign for recognition of the U. S. S. R. as well as for defense report an immediate response to their call for this mass mobilization.

AMUSEMENTS

THE THEATRE GUILD Presents
TOO TRUE TO BE GOOD
A New Play by BERNARD SHAW
GUILD THEA., 524 St., W. of B'way.
Eve. 8:30 Mats. Thurs., Sat., 2:30

The Theatre Guild Presents
REUNION IN VIENNA
A Comedy
By ROBERT E. SHERWOOD
Martin Beck THEA., 45th St. & 8 Ave.
Ev 8:40. Mts Th., Sat. Tel. Pe 6-6100

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Trilogy
Mourning Becomes Electra
1st Perf., "Homecoming," 5:30 to 7 p.m.
2nd Perf., "The Hunted"-"The Haunted," 8:10 to 11:20
New Prices: $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3
ALVIN THEATRE, 52d St., West of B'way

COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
By ELMER RICE With PAUL MUNI
Plymouth Thea. W. 45 St., Eve. 8:30 Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

Dramatic Episode of the Intervention!
"Siberian Patrol"
New Soviet Talkie with English Titles
Based on the Moscow Art Theatre Stage Hit "Armoured Train"
EXCLUSIVE SOVIET NEWSREEL
Opening of Giant Soviet Plant MAGNITOGORSK
Hockey game between Moscow and Leningrad—Sports in Moscow Stadium
(This Newsreel will not be shown in any other N. Y. C. Theatre)
RKO CAMEO 42nd St. and B'way All Seats 25c 9 a.m.-1 p.m. Mon. to Fri.

Workers' Clubs Should Advertise in the "Daily"

ATTENTION COMRADES!
Health Center Cafeteria
WORKERS CENTER
50 EAST 13th STREET
Patronize the Health Center Cafeteria and Help the Revolutionary Movement
Best Food Reasonable Prices

Intern'l Workers Order
DENTAL DEPARTMENT
80 FIFTH AVENUE
15th FLOOR
All Work Done Under Personal Care of DR. JOSEPHSON

COHEN'S
CUT RATE OPTICIANS
Eyes Examined by Registered Optometrists—White Gold Rims $1.50
Shell Rims $1.00
117 ORCHARD ST., Near Delancey

Garden Restaurant
323 EAST 13TH ST.
EXCELLENT MEALS and SERVICE
NO TIPPING
Tel. Tompkins Sq. 6-9787

Rational Vegetarian Restaurant
199 SECOND AVENUE
Bet. 12th and 13th Sts.
Strictly Vegetarian Food

"The labor movement will gain the upper hand and show the way to peace and socialism." LENIN.

Work 15 Hours a Day in Mack Fruit Store

Editor, Daily Worker: New York.

Reading your paper once in a while, I've become convinced that it is the workers' only real friend. So now I turn to you for help in need. I work in Yonkers for a chain fruit-market company with 15 stores. The name of the company is "Mack Fruit Corporation" and its main office is at 77 Horton Ave., Yonkers, N. Y. It employs from 5 to 10 workers in every store, about 100 altogether.

The conditions under which we work are terrible. We are worked 15 hours every day. On Saturday and before holidays when people prepare for a good time we get particular hell for 20 hours a day. For this kind of back-breaking work we get $15 to $25 a week and to get these $25 a week you got to be a first-class, cracker-jack experienced worker.

The managers in every one of these stores are all good, loyal slaves and slave-drivers of the company and they treat and drive us workers brutally. On Saturdays we often are not given a chance to go for lunch until 7 o'clock in the evening, after reporting 7 o'clock in the morning. Some of these workers that get this kind of treatment are youngsters hired as extras for Saturday for one dollar for 20 hours work.

Get Tuberculosis

And we, most of us free and independent American born citizens, dare not even put up a kick against it, we dare not even speak to one another about it, for fear of being fired. One of us, a young man of 20, got tuberculosis on the job, working under these inhuman conditions. Many of us break down and quit. Then after we look around and find how impossible it is to find a job during these hard times, we go back to the Mack Fruit Co. hat in hand begging for our old jobs. If the big-hearted company give sour jobs back they give us a cut in our wages to discourage us from quitting again.

But, Mr. Editor, it is getting impossible to bear it much longer. Please, Mr. Editor, advise us what can we do to remedy these unbearable conditions.

—An Employee of Mack Fruit Co.

Editorial Note—We advise the workers of the Mack Fruit Company to get together and discuss their grievances with the workers of the Food Workers Industrial Union, 5 E. 19th St., New York City. The workers must be organized to fight the rotten conditions that exist in the store. The Food Workers Industrial Union will give the workers leadership to organize a committee to strike for the immediate demands of the workers.

A Letter the N. Y. News Refused to Print

The New York Daily News refused to print the following letter:

Editor:

I wish to enlighten Mrs. C. H. Morse of Natick, Mass., a manufacturer who answered a sensible question with a foolish answer May 4th in the Inquiring Photographer Column of the New York Daily News.

The Question: Should we recognize Russia and forget the debts that were repudiated by Soviet officials? His answer: "No, that should never be done. Their standards are not at all American. I believe in American standards and American conditions when dealing commercially with other countries. Ninety-five per cent of Russian labor is forced labor. The debts owed us by all countries should be paid."

By his negative answer he prefers to leave American industry and labor idle and prolong the crisis, whereas recognition of Russia would open up many American industries and give employment to hundreds of thousands of American workers. He says: "That should never be done." "Their standards are not at all American." In this he is correct which is proven by comparison as follows, American conditions: Millions of unemployed, industries closed or running only part time. Other industries making partial shutowns causing other millions of workers to work only part-time. Wage-cuts, lengthening of the working hours throwing others out of work. Evictions for non-payment of rent, starvation and mass misery. Russian conditions: Industries booming, no unemployment instead, they need TWO MILION technicians who will be imported from all parts of the world), to help them develop their second Five Year Plan. Wages are going up, prices down, no evictions for non-payment of rent and no starvation.

He says: Ninety-five per cent of Russian labor is forced labor. In this he is either lieing or he does not know what he is talking about. There is "No forced labor in Russia."

I am not a Russian. "I am an American." Facts are facts and fiction is lies. Why not state facts when discussing a foreign country.

I challenge Mr. Morse to debate the following subject with me, when convient to him or through the voice of the people. The subject. "The people are better off under Soviet rule than they are under American rule." You may take negative and I shall take the affirmative.

Press Attempts to Stir Up Lynch Fever

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

BOSTON, Mass.—About a week ago two Negro girls were insulted on the street here by a notorious white gangser. When they protested this, they were brutally assaulted. Their screams for help brought their brother and a number of other Negroes to the scene. They immediately set out to defend the girls and after a minor skirmish the defenders were beat off by the attackers with drawn guns.

The police were called and when the crowd was dispersed, they arrested the brothers of the girls. The boss press here called the affair a race riot and tried to stir up as much enmity against the Negroes as possible.

The press failed to develop the hysteria that they had set out to create and the case collapsed. The gangsters who attacked the girls were not punished, however.

We workers must be especially cautious in matters like this. The bosses through their press are trying to sharpen the rift between the Negro and white workers. We white workers must join with the Negro workers in the struggle against discrimination and terror.—R. B.

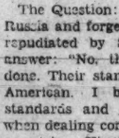
Teach Bayonne Cops Use of Machine Guns Against Unemployed

BAYONNE, N. J.—The police of this city have begun to receive training in the use of machine guns under the direction of U. S. Army Major Cromwell. The reason for this innovation is said to be as a "precaution against serious trouble".

The serious trouble is not crime but unemployed and underpaid workers. Bayonne is a Standard Oil controlled town. Last fall leaders of the Unemployed Council were held incommunicado and severely beaten for organizing workers for relief and small home owners against excessive taxation and mortgage foreclosure.

Bayonne is treading in the footsteps of Dearborn and Melrose Park in mass murder tactics. And the fact that an army official is teacher of this fine art shows that this "unemployed relief" is inspired by the Hoover government.

TRAVEL through the SOVIET UNION for $4.00



A new magazine of travel in the U.S.S.R. offers monthly voyages to interesting parts of the workers' republic..... Scenes and achievements, peoples and industries under colorfully illustrated review by the greast Soviet writers.

THE NEW MAGAZINE

"SOVIET TRAVEL"

printed in English, published monthly in Moscow, will take you from bustling Moscow to fabulous ancient cities; and you will learn about 169 distinct nationalities and cultures all being welded into one national enterprise. Stories, sketches, articles, protographs —all by the finest talent in the Soviet Union.

1 year, $4; 6 months, $2; 3 months, $1

Address: INTOURIST, Inc., 261 Fifth Ave., New York or "AMKNIGA" Corporation 258 Fifth Ave., New York

For enclosed remittance of.....please send me SOVIET TRAVEL for.....months (D. W.)

Name .....

Address .....

PHILADELPHIA WORKERS SCORE CITY SLUGGERS

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—Workers crowded the Broadway Arena here Friday evening at a mass trial of Mayor Moore, Safety Director Dodge, Superintendent of Police Mills, Police Magistrate O'Hara and Judge McDevitt. The charges grew out of the savage police attacks, jailings, torture of prisoners and holding in exorbitant bail those arrested in the April 30 demonstrations preceding May Day.

A workers' jury, elected by mass organizations, A. F. of L. locals and from fraternal organizations, was approved by the audience.

The prosecution was conducted by H. M. Wicks, who showed the special part played by the Vare-Moore machine in helping the capitalist class carry out its policy of trying to find a capitalist way out of its greatest crisis.

Many witnesses, Negro and white workers, men, women and youth testified reparding police and court brutality. It was brought out that the so-called riot of April 30 was a savage police attack against the marchers, scores of workers were jailed, a sixteen-year-old girl was accused of possessing a gun and "passing guns out" to the demonstrators. She had never touched a gun, according to her testimony.

None of the accused city officials tried to defend themselves against the charges, although the "safety director" was said to have been there.

The audience accepted with great enthusiasm the summing up of the prosecution and cheered the verdict of guilty and pledged to fight against police attacks and to resist any attempt to prevent workers meeting and parading and otherwise demonstrating.

Traikoff, Macedonian Revolutionist, Killed

(Cable by Inprecorr)

BERLIN, May 16.—The Anti-Imperialist League reports that the Macedonia national revolutionary leader, Christo Traikoff, was murdered in a Sofia cafe by the fascists. Traikoff consistently fought for the national and social emancipation of Macedonia and was often threatened with death by the fascists and had received numerous warnings.

Anti-Imperialist League Calls for Support of Peruvian Masses

Issues Statement on Recent Naval Mutiny; Denounces Fascist Terror to Stem the Agrarian, Anti-Imperialist Revolution

In a statement just issued, the Anti Imperialist League protests against the execution of eight Reruvian sailors and against the imprisonment of the other sailors who participated in the recent naval mutiny.

The League protests also against the arrest of hundreds of militant workers, Communists as well as rank and file Apristas, and calls upon the workers of the United States to support the workers and peasants of Peru, ruthlessly exploited and persecuted by the Sancho Cerro government.

Explains the Recent Movement

"The Sancho Cerro Government"—the Anti-Imperialist League declares, "is branding the recent movement as a Communist uprising, charging the Apristas who seem to have inspired it, with being Communists. . . . Defeated in the recent presidential elections, the Apristas have followed the other capitalist parties in staging an attempt to seize power by a military strike. But these leaders took no part in the uprising. Fearing the revolutionary might of the workers and peasants, they confined their activities to trying to win the soldiers and the sailors. The Aprists leaders, like Heya de la Torre, their candidate for president, were in hiding while those whom they egged on, were engaging in struggle."

After pointing out how the world economic crisis hit Peru, whose chief products—sugar, copper, oil, wool, rice and rubber—declined in value, and after recalling how wages were drastically reduced—in 1928 men working on the sugar plantations earned 70 cents for a day longer than eight hours—the Anti-Imperialist League further declares that the workers and peasants, under these increasingly miserable conditions, are ready "to support any movement which they thing will change the conditions."

The Apristas Support British Imperialism

The Apristas, the statement declares, are "in the camp of the reactionary elements of Peru." They "claim for the petty bourgeoisie intellectuals the leading role in the agrarian anti-imperialist revolution." They are "lined up with British imperialism . . . for internationalism of the Panama Canal, against Yankee imperialism but not against all imperialism."

"The Anti-Imperialist League declares its sympathy with the movement of the workers and peasants of Peru which aim to free themselves (a) from American, which is dominant, anr British imperialism; (b) to take over without payment all imperialist mines, plantations, banks, lands, etc., and to nationalize them; (c) to confiscate without compensation the lands of the rich landowners and to divide them among the toiling peasants."

Protesting against the outlawing of the Communist Party of Peru, the Anti-Imperialist League demands the end of the martial law and holds the Hoover Hunger and War Government responsible as the "instigator of the brutal oppression and terror" existing in Peru.

COMRADE HAUSER, PARIS COMMUNE VETERAN, DEAD

NORFOLK, Va.—Alfred J. Hauser, 83-year-old veteran of the Paris Commune and life-long Communist, is dead here. A revolutionary funeral for teh remains of the veteran fighter was held yesterday in Norfolk.

Comrade Hauser came to Norfolk in 1897 and has since that date been active distributing working-class revolutionary literature. He was the most active Daily Worker agent in the city.

His death foloiwed an accident, in which he was struck down last month with a speeding truck.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States of America sent the following telegram of condolence to the funeral:

"Revolutionary condolence at the death of Comrade Hauser. The traditions of the Paris Commune, of which Comrade Hauser was the bearer, is an inspiration to our present struggles.

"CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY, U.S.A."

Kidnap 11 Canadian Workers; Hold Them for Deportation

The kidnapping and spirting away from thei rhomes of eleven workers, and the holding of these workers for deportation, without allowing trial, without allowing communication with friends or lawyers, is the latest repressive act of Premier Richard B. Bennett's government in Canada, under the infamous Section 98 provision of the Canadian criminal code.

"These men were arrested secretly at the dead of night," says the Canadian Labor Defense League, in a manifesto denouncing this shanghaiing tyranny, "and without trial or hearing or opportunity of communicating with friends, immediately transferred under heavy guard to Halifax, a distance of up to 2,000 miles.

"Fathers have been diknapped from their families, yet the Manitoba and Vancouver courts have just handed down a decision that the Winnipeg and Vancouver men cannot be returned to their homes, for the police kidnappers acted in accordance with 'the requirements of the law.'

"In Halifax these men are not allowed to communicate with their families or friends; they are brought before a secret government appointed tribunal, no witnesses—not even the press—are allowed to be present; the only evidence against thm is presented by police officers and the government stool pigeon, Sergeant Leopold (Esselwein), and no means are provided of challenging evidence presented.

The names of the eleven known workers who were kidnapped and held incommunicado in the wost governmental attack on the working class here in the whole history of Canada are, in Winnipeg, D. Hilmes and O. Wade (both actually born in Canada), and C. Cessinger, in Sudbery, A. Vaara and M. Parker; in oMntreal, S. Worbeck and N. Maychuk; in Oshawa, J. Forkas; and in Vancouver, H. Kist and E. Zurcher. Besides these, others—how many is impossible to state—have been similarly kidnapped, transported to the port of deportation in Halifax and held incommunicado, even their identity being unknown to us.

"Why this new attack?" asks the Canadian Labor Defense League manifesto, in pointing out that the arrest, conviction, and sentencing to long terms in Kingston penitentiary of eight Communists last fall did not stop the militant resistance of the workers to Premier Bennet's starvation policy. As a matter of fact, the workers' protests have doubled. Large and dauntless demonstrations were held throughout Canada on May Day —in Hamilton, Sudburt, Timmins, Rouyn, Toronto, Thorold, and other towns—demonstrations in which the police attacks involved over a hundred arrests.

The Canadian Labor Defense League, supported by the International Labor Defense of the United States, calls upon all workers and working class bodies to protest against the arrests and deportations of their comrades, to demand the repeal of Section 98, to defend the militant imprisoned leaders, and to fight imperialist war.

Bonus March on Capitol; Straw Vote for Vets Starts

The National Committee of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League has issued a call for all war veterans to elect representatives out of their own ranks to march to Washington and be there on June 8th before Congress adjourns. The call appeals to the membership of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Disabled American Veterans of the World War, to organize provisional committees in their cities and lead their delegations to Washington to demand that Congress vote favorably for the immediate cash payment of the bonus.

On to Washington

"On to Washington" is the call to all war veterans to elect from their own ranks, mass delegations to march to Washington to demand the immediate cash payment of the bonus.

Delegations will reach Washington by June 8th before Congress adjourns. The delegations will represent rank and file members of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign wars, Disabled American War Veterans and Posts of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League.

Thousands of Calls Sent Out.

Hundreds of thousands of these calls are being distributed and a vote is being taken of the war veterans who support this call.

The war veterans working in shops and factories, mines and mills, railroads, Negro and white, are called upon to form bonus march committees, elect their representatives for the local provisional committees and support the demand for the immediate cash payment of the bonus.

It was pointed out that the former administration refuses to pay even one cent for unemployment relief, refuses to pay the bonus which is the back wages due the war veterans, but is spending millions of dollars in preparation for another warld war for the bosses and bankers. Two billion dollars, equivalent to the amount due the war veterans, is turned over to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the bankers. Not one cent is being paid to the war veterans.

Warn Against Legion.

The call warns the war veterans that the leadership of the American Legion has betrayed them and that the leaders of the Veterans of Foreign Wars are using the millions of signatures to deliberately prevent the rank and file from forcing their demands through demonstrations and marches.

The war veterans are called upon to immediately wire their congressmen and senators demanding a favorable vote on the bonus, to demonstrate in parades to iCty Halls and State Capitols, demanding that the officials memorialize Congress for the immediate cash payment of the bonus.

Form Provisional Committees.

All war veterans are called upon to form provisional committees in their cities and to send for further information and instructions to the National Provisional Bonus March Committee, 1 Union Square, Room 715, New York, N. Y.

All war veterans should vote to support this action and sign the ballot below:

BONUS BALLOT

I am in favor of cash payment of the bonus to al veterans

I am in favor of a veteran's march to the capitol at Washington

Name .....

What outfit did you serve in? .....

Address .....

City .....State .....

What organization are you in now? Send this to: Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, 1 Union Square, Room 715.

Penn Labor Fakers Support Old Party Election Campaign

READING, Pa., May 16.—The labor fakers at the head of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor concluded their convention here with a resolution on unemployment calculated to fool the workers and help the capitalist politicians in the coming elections.

They approved a special session of the legislature and the appropriation of $50,000,000 for unemployment relief. Thomas Kennedy, one of the principal henchmen of John L. Lewis, and Clarence Moser, president of the Allentown Labor Council who helps the bosses carry out their hunger program against textile workers, stated that they would support in the coming elections those republican and democratic members of the state legislature who favor the proposal.

The Socialist party leaders, like James Maurer, approved this attempt to defeat the growing demands of unemployed for immediate relief and for social insurance at the expense of the government and the capitalists.

Delegation to Doak Issues Statement on Edith Berkman Case

The delegation representing 19 workers' organizations, which went to Secretary of Labor Doak to demand release of Edith Berkman, has issued the following statement:

"Edith Berkman, after being kept in jail for 31 weeks, where she has contracted tuberculosis, decided to go on a hunger strike, to protect her illegal arrest. Edith Berkman is now on the tenth day of her hunger strike.

"On Tuesday, May 10, a delegation representing the National Textile Workers Union, Ex-Servicemen's League International Labor Defense, Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, and other working class organizations, called on the Secretary of Labor Doak in Washington to demand of him the immediate release of Edith Berkman.

"Edith Berkman is held without bail on a deportation warrant issued by the Department of Labor. Edith Berkman did not commit any crime. Edith Berkman is held because she helped in a strike of the textile workers in Lawrence, Mass., against a wage cut initiated by the American Woolen Company. Edith Berkman is refused bail, though seriously ill of tuberculosis.

Secretary Doak point-blank refused the request of our delegation for the release of Edith Berkman.

Develop Solidarity

"Today it is clearly seen that there is only one power that can effect the release of Edith Berkman; that power is the united action of masses of workers of the United States. Against strikebreaking there is only one effective force—SOLIDARITY of the workers. To develop this solidarity is now our task.

"To this end we appeal to the workers' organizations throughout the country to protest to President Hoover and to Secretary Doak against the strikebreaking tactics and activities of the Department of Labor and against the further imprisonment of Edith Berkman.

"Against the strikebreaking attempt to deport organizers of Trade Unions who happen to be foreign born, as is the case of Frank Borich, Jack Schneider, Vincent Kemenovich, and others.

"Protest to President Hoover and Secretary Doak against the practice of the Department of Labor to send its agents into every strike to help the bosses against the workers. In the Lawrence strike, in which Edith Berkman was arrested, the strikebreaking purposes of the Department of Labor were so openly displayed that its agents arrested, on deportation warrants, not only aliens, but also known native born members of the strike committee.

"Protest to President Hoover and Secretary Doak against the outrageous establishment as a government institution of the most hated and most contemptible anti-labor measure of the bosses, the institution of anti-labor spies; and demands the immediate release of Edith Berkman.

Against Strikebreaking

"Protest to President Hoover and to Secretary Doak against the practice of the Department of Labor which invites the bosses to threaten with deportation, openly or anonymously, every foreign born worker whose actions or activities they happen to dislike, and demand the immediate release of Edith Berkman.

"Protest to President Hoover and Secretary Doak against the present use of the Department of Labor as a trap and dragnet against all foreign born workers who refuse to think the thoughts prescribed by the bosses and demand the immediate release of Edith Berkman.

Protest to President Hoover and to Secretary Doak against the use of the Department of Labor as an aid to the bosses to carry through their far-reaching program of wage-cuts; and demand the immediate release of Edith Berkman.

"Only united action of the workers will secure for the American workers their right to organize and to strike. Protest and fight against the strike breaking activities of the Department of Labor. Let us organize this action. Let us all unitedly demand the immediate release of Edith Berkman.

"Signed—By the Dedegates of the Edith Berkman delegation:

"National Textile Workers Union.
"Protection of Foreign Born Committees.
"International Labor Defense.
"Ex-Serviceman's League and National Miners Union.
"Trade Union Unity League.
"Food Workers Industrial Union.
"Needle Trades Workers Ind. Union
"Office Workers Union.
"Metal Workers League.
"Medical Workers League.
"International Workers Order.
"City Central Club Committee.
"United Council Working Class Women.
"Lettish American Council.
"John Reed Club.
"Prospect Workers Center.
"Bronx Workers Club.
"Lithuanian Literary Society."

THE WESTERN WORKER

A fighter to organize and lead our struggles in the West
RAISE FUNDS! BUILD IT! SUBSCRIBE NOW!

52 Issues $2 26 Issues $1 13 Issues 50c

Name ..... Street .....

City ..... State .....

Western Worker Campaign Committee
1164 MARKET STREET, San Francisco, Calif.

What Our Readers Say on the Election Campaign

THIS is the eighth series of discussion letters on the election platform and campaign of the Communist Party sent in by readers of the Daily Worker. Articles will be written by comrades from the Central Committee on the various suggestions and proposals as the discussion progresses.

ALL READERS ARE URGED TO AGAIN READ THE PLATFORM AS PUBLISHED IN THE DAILY WORKER OF APRIL 28TH AND SEND IN THEIR OPINIONS AND PROPOSALS.

The special supplement containing the platform can be secured in the office of your district.

How Much Shall We Criticize the Social Fascists?

The Editor, Daily Worker: The Daily Worker's policy of printing longwinded, high brow, editorials directed against the social-fascists, reminds us (some of us), of a story—which we hope you will read before this lands in the waste basket.

Mrs. Common People, had two little sons; and the two little sons were trying to secure their mother's interest in their own financial problems. One of the little boy's names was, Socialist; and the other little fellow's name, was Communist.

So Mrs. Common People, said, "Boys, let's come to an understanding. Both of you make me all kinds of promises, but I'm tired of promises. I want some real evidence of your ability to help me, before I join either oneof you, in giving you help. So I'll tell you what I'll do. I've got a front lawn problem here, that is one of my main worries. We'll divide the lawn in half and whoever cuts the grass best, gets my help."

And so it came to pass, that the two two little half-brothers (I forgot to tell you they were only half brothers), started to cut the lawn. But one little fellow kept running to his mother all the time, telling her that Socialist was doing a rotteen job; that he was skimming over the lawn, to deceive his mother; that he was covering up the weeds, instead of pulling them out; and, oh, you just should have heard what he was telling his mother, Mrs. Common People.

And so it came to pass, that before little Communist had even had a fair start, this guy Socialist was finished. And unfortunately even though everything little Communist had told his mother was true, the mother, Mrs. Common People was'nt convinced. Because you see, Mrs. Common People, was kind of shortsighted, and couldn't pick out all the bum spots of Socialists work; she also had some cooking to do, some sewing to do and other problems that at the time seemed just as important to her as the grass lawn problem, and so she wasn't listening half the time to little Communist. And by golly, what do you think she did? Why, she bawled out little Communist something terrible; told him she was a tattletale; a meddler; was always wanting to make trouble; she asked him what in hell he was criticizing Socialist for, when he had been neglecting his own side of the lawn; and she told him that next time he (little Communist), wanted any help from Mrs. Common People, he would have to accomplish something first, before he went off half cooked criticizing little Socialist.

The moral: Instead of a million words a month of criticism, let's start showing the workers that we are actually accomplishing something. Let's convincingly show up the socialists, by printing NEWS ITEMS, not editorial criticisms, of the good work we are actually doing; and let's only print enough criticisms of the social-fascists to **force a comparison** of our accomplishments. Wherein there lies a world of different analysis!

Comradely yours,
ALLEN SILVER.

Be Serious About This Campaign to Elect Candidates

Daily Worker: We must carry on our work in the election campaign OUR CANDIDATES. This habitual with **the intention to elect our candidates.** This habit of ours of considering the election campaigns as mere propaganda, of entering the campaigns acceding our parliamentary defeat before the votes are counted, is in itself as underestimation of our influence among the masses. **It is the discounting of the gains we have already made in election campaigns.**

The thousands of votes polled for Communist candidates in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Salt Lake City and other places, the fact that a Communist candidatae for a minor office was actually elected in Pennsylvania; **the fact that the voting strength of our Party has steadily increased,** should convince us that it is not only possible to make the election campaigns a great weapon in our hands but that it is also possible **to elect our candidates.**

If we enter the election campaign without the intention of being victorious, if we have a premonition of defeat, we will find this defeatist attitude reflected not only among our comrades in the Party but also among the masses for whom our demands and slogans are raised and to whom we call upon for the acceptance and support of our program.

The correctness of our slogans and our program has already been demonstrated in hunger marches, struggles and demonstrations, in which hundreds of thousands of workers rallied to their support. Our success will in a great measure depend upon our ability to carry this support of our program to the ballot box. To do this we must take our task seriously. Without the cessation of any of our activity, we must inject an election campaign consciousness into all of our work and fight to elect our candidates.

W. C. MCCURDY,
Marine Workers Industrial Union.

42 Are Killed and Over 500 Wounded in Bombay Battles

Forty-two are dead and over 500 have been wounded in street battles between Moslems and Hindus in Bombay, the capital of India. The fighting has continued for three days with news dispatches to the capitalist press laying the cause to the stoning of some Hindu homes by boys of the opposing religion. The biter battles are serving as an excellent opportunity for the British imperial government to attack the revolutionary workers and peasants of India. Soldiers of the imperial army are firing into the crowds and a great part of the casualties are undoubtedly due to this shooting. Police and troops atetmpting to enter homes were met with such strong defense by the barricaded natives that they set fire to them in order to drive out those inside.

Gandh has tried with might and main to keep the Indian people from rising against the British oppressors by spreading the theory of "passive resistance," but within the country he does not raise his voice to wipe out the religious differences which are actively sponsored by the ruling class of India and the foreign invaders as a means of stifling a united revolutionary struggle.

Published by the Comprodaily Publishing Co., Inc., daily except Sunday, at 50 East 13th St., New York City, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7956. Cable "DAIWORK." Address and mail all checks to the Daily Worker, 50 East 13th Street, New York, N. Y.

Daily Worker
Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
By mail everywhere: One year, $6; six months, $3; two months, $1; excepting Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx, New York City. Foreign: one year, $8; six months, $4.50.

THE WAR MOVE OF THE U. S. SENATE AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION

By M. J. WACHMAN.

UNDER the cloak of a revenue bill an attempt is being made in the U. S. Senate to impose an embargo upon one of the major Soviet imports into this country. The planned embargo on Soviet coal is manufactured so closely that it leaves little doubt of its real intent as a war move against the U.S.S.R.

The disgraceful log-rolling and trading between the various predatory groups for increased duties on many essential commodities with a view of pilfering the consumer has reached proportions that even the capitalist press is compelled to denounce as dishonest. But among all these impositions there is an import levy which has little to do either with revenue or with tariff but which is in reality but a disguised attack upon the Soviet Union.

The bill as introduced by the Senate Committee on Finance ostensibly is only one of a group seeking high tariff protection under the pretense of balancing the budget. It imposes an import duty of 10 cents on every 100 pounds of imported coal, anthracite and coke, or $2.24 per gross ton. On closer consideration, the import duty on coal cannot possibly be intended and is not intended to increase the price of imported coal by $2.24 ped ton. It so happens that in respect of coal it would be rather inconvenient for the Wall Street interests to attempt to rob the New England consumers of our coal of $2.24 per ton, the simple reason being that the United States exports about fifteen times as much coal as it imports.

According to official statistics of the Department of Commerce the total U. S. exports of coal, anthracite and coke, amounted to over 13 million gross tons, while the total imports were less than 835,000 gross tons. There is very good reason to believe that the imposition of any duty on imported coal will result in retaliation by the affected countries and that those countries on their part will impose a similar duty upon coal imported by them from the United States. The financial and business interests controlling the coal industry in this country stand to lose about fifteen times as much on such a procedure as that which they may possibly gain as a result of the imposition of a duty on the slight coal imports of this country.

The import duty on coal is therefore planned in a manner to make it apply against one country only. It is merely a subterfuge to secure an embargo on Soviet coal and this embargo is being sought definitely as a war move apparently closely linked with the events in the Far East.

The Anthracite institute has been in the front ranks of the various war mongers against the Soviet Union. This institute did not stop before the grossest misrepresentations and naked lies in order to cultivate war psychology against the Soviet Union. During the last two years it continuously spread poisonous propaganda against the Soviet Union.

This institute has been making statements that the very existence of the American anthracite industry is threatened by the import of Soviet coal. It has maintained that Soviet coal is dumped in this country at ridiculous prices, that forced labor is being employed in its production, and so on endlessly, never ceasing to reiterate the same lies that were disproved over and over again by unchallengeable evidence derived from governmental politicians and even from publications of the anthracite industry itself.

All these charges were repeatedly made the subject of official investigations of the Treasury Department; they were sifted again and again and they have always been found to consist of a tissue of lies that will not stand the light of any investigation. Only recently Mr. Seymour Lowman stated that the total imports of Russian anthracite into this country "was about equal to one day's production of the anthracite coal fields in Pennsylvania." Furthermore, he also had to admit that the "Russian anthracite is an especially high grade imported only into New England and gets a higher price than American coal" (quoted from an interview by Mr. Lowman in the Baltimore Sun of April 9, 1932).

So it is really not the competition of the Russian coal that bothers the promoters of the import tax. Because of its high quality, Soviet coal is selling in this country at a price of about $1 higher than that of a similar kind of American coal. There is no competition involved. The hypocritical claim of desiring to protect the American workers comes with very poor grace when it is considered that the import of Soviet coal amounts only to about one-third of 1 per cent of the domestic production. Besides, as already mentioned, the law is so worded that it applies only to Soviet coal. Barring the import of the 217,000 tons of coal coming from the Soviet Union will merely result in replacing those imports by coal from countries which are not subjected to the tax.

It is important to note that the Anthracite Institute itself publicly stated that its only intention is to injure the Soviet Union. General Disque, the executive director of the institute, publicly stated that they have "no intention to injure Canada" and that they requested "the Senate Committee to so word the bill that coal from Canada and the British Isles should not be taxed" (quoted from the New York Herald Tribune, April 28, 1932).

It must be remembered that two-thirds of all the coal imports of the United States come from Canada and Great Britain, whose coal is not to be subjected to the import duty. In the New York Times of May 14, General Disque is quoted as asking whether "you prefer to give employment to Chinese and Russians" rather than Americans. Presumably the General mentions China merely to provide some camouflage for his real intention of pushing war preparations against Russia. Or is it because General Disque unwittingly betrayed the real intent of this move to encourage Japan in its war against China and its war preparations against the Soviet Union? For it must be remembered that not a single tons of coal is being imported to this country from China nor is there any likelihood of its being imported. A few tons of coal (not over 900 tons) have been imported last year from French Indo China, so the only intention of this import duty is to injure the U.S.S.R., to impose an embargo upon its coal as a move in the war campaign against the Soviet Union. It is well to remember that Assistant Secretary of State Castle recently declared that a trade boycott is a first step towards war.

The workers of this country, whom Wall Street is seeking to inveigle in a war against Russia under the pretext of protecting labor, must know a few elementary and important facts.

The Soviet Union purchases in this country about eight times as much as it sells here. Last year this country exported to the Soviet Union, according to official statistics from the Department of Commerce, goods to the amount of 103 million dollars. During the same year it imported from the Soviet Union only 13 million dollars worth. It does not demand any proof that imposing an embargo upon imports from the Soviet Union is bound to discourage Soviet purchases in this country. There is the precedent of Canada. Canada imposed an embargo on some imports from the Soviet Union and as a result lost all of its trade to the Soviet Union.

We have seen that according to the estimate of the Treasury Department the stopping of the imports of Soviet coal would not supply even one day's work to the miners in the anthracite region. But the jeopardizing of the exports to the Soviet Union will cost thousands of American workers their jobs. The United States Department of Commerce recently estimated that 1,400,000 workers are employed directly by the industries working for the export trade of this country and that another 1,400,000 workers are employed indirectly in connection with the export trade.

Since 4.3 per cent of the total exports of this country went in 1931 to the Soviet Union, no less than 60,000 workers were thus directly employed in the shops and factories manufacturing exports for the U.S.S.R. and about another 60,000 workers were employed indirectly in connection with Soviet trade. Hence, according to the estimate of the Department of Commerce, over 100,000 working-class families of this country depend for their living upon maintaining the Soviet American trade. Far from being intended to supply employment to American workers. The only possible effect of this war measure against the Soviet Union would be to deprive tens of thousands of American workers of employment and throw them into the ranks of the many millions of unemployed.

The sinister features of this embargo move against Soviet coal is that it is timed with the feverish preparations of Japan to invade the Soviet frontiers. The New York Times of May 14 reports that:

"It has been estimated that Japan's forces at all times . . . in Manchuria total nearly 100,000. In addition the Manchoukuo soldiers officered by Japanese number about 85,000 and there are 119,000 Manchoukuo 'local police' under Japanese domination."

Japan has concentrated immense armies on the Soviet frontier. The imminence of a war attack by Japan on the Soviet Union is admitted by the bourgeois press and their competent militant observers. It is under these conditions that the Senate is urged to put an embargo on Soviet coal. The Finance Committee of the Senate has already put its seal of approval on it. The U. S. workers being dragged into war against the Soviet Union. The working class must be warned and must mobilize against these war machinations of American imperialism.

Workers, free Edith Berkman from the clutches of this beast! By BURCK

Red Sparks

By JORGE

"Our" Noble Cops

A reader sends us a clipping of the Spokane, Washington "Press," containing an account of the trial and conviction of Tom Lambert, a local cop, on a charge of "carnal knowledge" of his 14-year old daughter. Our reader, we think, draws a bit too heavy on his imagination in trying to find social significance in this more or less common abnormality.

Another clipping of more social meaning is that sent us by Comrade T. M. of San Francisco, from the local "News," relating that Police Captain John J. O'Meara was pleasantly "surprised" when it was made public that Tessie Wall, notorious "queen" of prostitutes in Frisco's old Barbary Coast, had died, leaving him a $50,000 estate, consisting of flat buildings.

"I was Tessie's advisor in many of her troubles," the Police Captain "explained." "Her will was probably her way of saying 'thank you' for the little favors I performed." Oh, how innocent are these cops of Frisco! Or New York! Or Chicago! Or—anywhere!

Only, it happened that another cop, Sergeant Rhodes, only last February drew a $2,000 legacy from Harry Muller, a "king" of the underworld, and known "fixer" for prostitutes and gamblers. Of course, the Chief of Police "investigated" the affair, and (no doubt having some "connections" himself) dismissed the inquiry by saying that the cop and the crook were "close friends before Rhodes entered the department."

Compare this rather brazen friendship of cops with the underworld, to the "friendship" the same cops show toward strikers, then recall how Hoover came out with public praise for the police when his own appointed Wickersham Commission reported that police everywhere were brutal and lawless.

• • • •

This Is So Simple

That we wonder the cartoonist Goldberg "Never thought of that . . ."

For months the capitalist papers have been shouting cries of alarm at proposals in Congress supposed, somewhat fictitiously, to tax the rich higher on incomes.

"The rich would put their money into tax free bonds!" is the "warning" sounded by every capitalist editor. As if that were subject to no solution.

Our suggestion is to TAX THE TAX-FREE BONDS! That's simple, isn't it?

• • •

Idaho Potatoes

From the Boise (Idaho) "Capital News" we learn that Idaho is getting famous for other things than big spuds. There is being organized there a Farmer Taxpayers' League, and a gent named General Martin is making demagogic speeches to the farmers about what ought to be done.

This "General" was attorney general of the state when Bill Haywood was kidnaped from Colorado and the state of Idaho, with Senator Borah as prosecuting attorney in the Haywood case, tried to hang Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone, three leaders of the Western Federation of Miners, on a framed up murder charge. Martin at that time was not interested in reducing farmers' taxes by dismissing the costly attempt to carry out the murder of labor leaders for the benefit of the Mine Owners' Association.

But now he is all hot for reduction of taxes. So is Borah. But by firing a lot of school teachers and—take note—abolishing mine inspection.

We advise Idaho farmers not to fall for the demagogs who talk for general tax reductions, but to themselves fight for abolition of taxes on small capital farmers, and increased taxes on all big capitalists, rich farmers, railroad corporations and other exploiters.

Toward Revolutionary Mass Work (DISCUSSION OF THE 14TH PLENUM)

Guidance in Shop Work--Thru Personal Contact

By LENA DAVIS

IN preparing for the District Convention, the District Buro has correctly decided upon a number of meetings with comrades involved in various phases of mass work, in order to discuss with them, in line with the decisions of the 14th Plenum of the Party, the causes for our weaknesses, and isolation from the decisive sections of the workers in the U. S.

These meetings have helped us to draw in hundreds of comrades into the pre-convention preparation and discussion of our District, for the improvement of our work. These meetings have once again shown the correctness of the resolution of the Central Committee, especially as applied to our District. I want to touch a few points dealing with shop work, in this article, in order to show clearly what our basic weaknesses are, and what we must do in order to overcome them.

To check up on people, to check up on the carrying out of the work—IN THIS—and again—in this lies the key to all of our activities, of our entire practice.—(Lenin)

In the meeting that we held with comrades in shop nuclei, and those working in large shops, comrade after comrade got up and showed the possibilities of work inside the factory. At the same time proved that while a nucleus exists, that while a shop paper is being issued, nevertheless, our unit is isolated from the workers inside the shop. Why is this so? It is due to the fact that we have very little experience in shop work, and that the experience we do have we do not popularize enough, and we reach a certain point in the work where we do not know what next to do. For instance, a comrade in a large textile shop involving 4,000 workers stated: "You will have to help us and tell us how to organize; what to do, because a few years ago we had a T.U.U.L. group there that was broken up, and we must approach the workers in a manner that they will understand us and will respond to the demands that we put forth."

What are some other reasons?

In the first place, in many instances, our comrades are only in one department of the factory, and the work of the unit is carried on in such a manner, that we do not broaden our activity, and we do not penetrate other departments in the factory. Secondly, our comrades fail to discuss with the workers at the bench the issues that arise and the points which the workers may be interested in to carry on the struggle. We make our demands, not with the workers, but more in a spirit of "for the workers". Therefore, in many instances, we put up demands that the workers are not ready to fight for.

We have not as yet learned how to even begin to develop semi-legal methods of work in the factories, and in many cases, even our own comrades are opposed to factory work, not so much because they are opposed to the line of the Party, but rather because we have failed to show them how to carry on the work, and at the same time to maintain their jobs. The experiences that we have had in our District in some of the important shops should prove conclusively that leading comrades should be assigned for full time work to one or another factory. In addition to that, the District Committee must review the situation in the particular factories as often as possible in order to prepare the next step for the mobilization of the workers in order to see that the shop nuclei, or the union groups that may exist, should not enter a stage of stagnancy, but have before them activities to which the workers will respond.

Our district will not be able to make the turn unless we take seriously this question of shop work, and go out of the District Convention with the consciousness in the minds of every comrade that this work is the basic work of our Party, and that our activities must be centered around this work.

When we speak of guidance, it should not be a guidance in the sense of paper instruction, because every factory has different problems, different tasks. Our guidance should be through **personal contact, through personal help**, and in that way we will be able to solve the many issues that arise in the various shops and mobilize the workers around our shop nuclei for struggle. In one word, to really make the shop nucleus the real leader of the workers inside the factories.

and for adequate relief for the unemployed miners and minimum days work for the miners. This is the central task confronting the minres of Illinois.

While this is the central task of the miners of Illinois, the miners must fully recognize that they can win these demands only when they will **defeat** the machinations of the Walker, Lewis, Edmundson and others who are doing their utmost to prevent the miners from developing struggles. In Franklin County, the key coal-producing county of Illinois, the miners are on the move at the present. Mass meetings are taking place at which thousands of miners are attending. And the sentiment and spirit of these meetings is reflected in the above stated demands. This movement as yet is under the leadership of all kinds of fakers. Edmundson, it is true, is losing some influence among the miners. Nevertheless, as yet, he has quite a support among some sections of the miners. He is making speeches, claiming that the Communist Party has a militant membership, but the leadership of the Party is "no good." He follows the line of his political advisor, the counter-revolutionary Trotskyite, Jerry Allard, who has allied himself with the American Legion and Walker machine, who does his share to put over the wage-cut. Now Allard is put by Walker on the payroll as head of the relief committee. The miners can be sure that as long as Jerry Allard will be head of the relief committee it will be a committee of starvation for the miners.

Pat Ansboury, former member of the Illinois District Board of the U.M.W.A., is trying to get some influence over the miners by making radical and even revolutionary speeches and speaks about the united front of all the miners. The miners of Illinois would like to know where Pat Ansboury stands on the questions: (1) Of turning the present lockout into a strike and electing strike committees? (2) Where Mr. Ansboury stands on the resolution of the American Legion? (3) Where Mr. Ansboury stands on individual contracts? (4) Where Mr. Ansboury stands on immediate relief for unemployed miners? (5) Where Mr. Ansboury stands on the question of John Walker and John Lewis? (6) Where Mr. Ansboury stands on the question of defeat of the wage-cuts? (7) Where Mr. Ansboury stands on social and unemployed insurance at the expense of the bosses and the government?

These are vital problems confronting the miners. And Pat Ansboury, although he generally gives lip service to some of these questions, does not raise a finger to do anything for these problems. No one can sit on the side of the fence of the American Legion and the coal operators and be with the miners, who are on the other side of the fence. Therefore, Mr. Ansboury, are you with the American Legion, Walker, Lewis and Edmundson and therefore on the side of the coal operators, or with the miners, who are gathering their forces to defeat the wage-cut and for immediate relief. These questions will have to be answered. Otherwise the miners of Illinois will have to fight against Ansboury as one of the worst demagogues. The miners cannot depend on Ansboury. They must build their own movement, their own struggle against the ones who are against the demands of the miners, which is, in short, **defeat of the wage-cut and for immediate relief for unemployed miners.**

The outstanding task confronting the opposition movement in Illinois is to unite their ranks on the program of struggle, and this cannot be done by flirting around with Ansboury or other semi-progressive elements, but by organizing their own leadership for struggles. The present lockout of the miners must be turned into a strike and the strike can be won if the strike movement will be put into motion. The miners in Franklin County are on the move. It is very necessary to consolidate this movement and give it militant leadership. These are the problems of the miners of Illinois. The miners in Illinois can learn much from the struggles of the miners in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and Kentucky, led by the National Miners' Union, and also of the struggles of the miners in the anthracite coal fields, led by Maloney, where they met defeat, because of the leadership of Maloney.

It is against such elements as Maloney, Edmundson, that the miners must open fire for the purpose of winning the miners in struggle for their own immediate needs. The unity of the miners in the struggle in Illinois and Indiana and other fields is essential. This unity can be established only on the basis of struggle against Lewis, Walker, Edmundson and Ansboury, on the basis of united rank and file against the coal operators and their best allies, the Walkers, Lewises and Edmundsons.

Forward to the struggle of the miners to defeat the wage-cuts and for immediate relief for the starving families of the unemployed miners.

Mass Literature--Mass Approach

By ROBERT FRANKLIN

IN looking upon the work in our coming election campaign, one of the biggest tendencies that we have to be aware of, as is pointed out in Comrade Hathaway's article in "The Communist", is that of sectarianism. How can this be tied up with literature work?

Our comrades have the habit and tendency of believing that literature is the sole property of the Party members and nobody else. One of the means that we have to get out of our sectarian position is that of mass distribution of literature, of the reaching of outside workers with our messages. Of course, this is a very general and broad statement to make. Now, how are we going to bring this down to the individual Party member in his everyday life and work?

We understand that our best contact is that of personal contact—solid personal contact with individual workers. When we work next to a worker in a shop, or when we belong to the same union as the worker does, or in the same mass organizations, or we live next door to him, the best way in which to sum up our arguments and our discussions is by leaving with him a pamphlet on that given topic that we are discussing with him. This pamphlet in concrete terms, in a much more capable manner than most of us could, finally gives the written words, the written summation of our arguments; and we must not underestimate the tendency of the average worker to believe in the printed word. This leaving of the pamphlets with the individual worker; the asking him the next time we meet him how he liked it; the discussion of the pamphlet with him, makes for a more solid personal contact than before. This is what we believe the Plenum Resolution meant by personal contact with the workers.

When we come in contact with workers who have received a wage cut; with workers who have had their relief cut down or denied altogether; when we come in contact with workers who are working on the stagger system, or who are unemployed altogether; when we come in contact with workers who are ex-servicemen,—whatever the struggle of these individual workers, whatever their immediate problem with relation to their bosses,—we have the literature which will clarify them on their position in this capitalist system.

The question of unemployment is on every worker's mind. The fear of unemployment is in every worker's heart. What better than that of distributing hundreds of thousands of pamphlets dealing with the unemployment question, dealing with unemployment insurance, dealing with our immediate demands and the final solution of unemployment altogether?

We find that we always talk of the coming war upon the Soviet Union; we constantly remind them that in 1914-1918 millions of workers were crippled, maimed and killed. How about the distribution of our literature dealing with war? Isn't it reasonable to believe that our pamphlets showing the war in China, the peace proposals of the Soviet Union, the only country that wants peace, etc., will have a tremendous effect upon the workers reading this for the first time?

In all our campaigns, and in all our material, we must again emphasize that our work will be haphazard and distant unless we bring that close, firm personal contact between the workers and ourselves. The Party members must forget that they are in a little chosen kingdom, off by themselves, watching and directing the mass of workers off in the distance.

All in all, we see that the immediate tasks of the Party can be made easier through the proper organizational distribution of literature. This work can be made much easier for the Party as a whole if every individual comrade realizes the position he is in—that of an individual organizer; that, with the distribution of literature he becomes an individual Party organizer; that with the proper distribution of literature he leaves with the worker the final summation of the whole controversy in this system.

If we want to make the coming election campaign a success; if we want to turn the signatures that we received into Communist votes, we must understand that this can only be done by the leaving of literature with this worker. Because in our attempts to get this worker's signature, our arguments may have been hasty and hurried, and may have been incomplete because our main desire was to get the signature. The piece of literature left may be just the necessary thing to turn this signature into a Communist vote, or even a member of a revolutionary organization or the Communist Party.

Every Party member to sell no less than one pamphlet a day—every literature seller a Party organizer! Let us speak in terms of hundreds of thousands and millions of pamphlets. Raise the flood of discontent with a flood of literature!

• • •

NOTICE TO ALL DISTRICT ORGANIZATIONS

The May Day issue of **The Communist** has been sold out in the first printing. A limited reprint is now being ordered, after which the type will be destroyed. Considering the urgent need of the May issue of **The Communist** in popularizing the decisions of the Central Committee Plenum, all districts are urged to wire in at once whatever additional orders they may require.

How the Illinois Miners Can Defeat the Wage Cut

By BILL GEBERT

THE Illinois coal operators on April 1 declared a lockout against the miners in Illinois, closing the mines and throwing out of work about 40,000 part-time employed miners, which, together with unemployed miners previously thrown out of jobs, is over 65,000 miners, and their families in the coal fields of Illinois are actually starving. There is no relief given to the miners in any adequate form. From time to time some local union hands out "bean orders"—the Red Cross gives from time to time a sack of flour and this is about all the relief that 65,000 miners with their families receive at the present time.

The lockout of the Illinois miners is agreed upon by the officialdom of the U. M. W. A., headed by John Walker, accepting the lockout the officials didn't do a thing to organize the miners to turn the lockout into a strike. They went into the other direction, dividing the miners by permitting some small mines to work on the basis of the old wage scale, permitting the coal operators to fill their orders and therefore permitting them to continue their lockout.

The clear position of the U. M. W. A. was expressed by John Walker in a speech at a mass meeting in West Frankfort, Illinois, in which he declared: **"Lord knows how it is going to come out,"** referring to the lockout of the miners. And, while this is the attitude towards the coal operators, John Walker, Lewis, Edmundson and others are busy working overtime to carry on a struggle against the growing rank and file movement against wage-cuts. In this respect they are very active in attempting to prevent the miners from turning the lockout into a strike and defeat the wage-cut.

"The Illinois Miner," official organ of the U.M.W.A., District No. 12, Illinois, carries with friendly remarks the resolution adopted by the American Legion of Illinois, which calls for the setting up of an arbitration board which is to approach the question of wage-cuts in the "spirit of compromise." The American Legion proposes the arbitration board cut the wages and that "the board of arbitration should be composed of parties outside of either organization (meaning miners and operators) and among its members should be prominent professors of economics, judges and businessmen." In short, the American Legion proclaims its readiness to help the coal operators to put over the wage-cut by an arbitration board and the officialdom of the U. M. W. A. endorses this by printing this resolution in the "Illinois Miner" with friendly remarks towards the contents of the resolution which is headed: **"Legion urges miners and coal operators to settle by conference."**

Against this plan of breaking the resistance of the miners, against wage-cuts, the miners must mobilize the maximum of their energy to defeat it under the demands of turning the lockout into a strike, by electing strike committees in every local union and every mine, under the slogan and demand to defeat the wage-cut